

SECRET

*Pa K, 29 March 1978
Request*

1. Attached is information on the MVD and KGB in Minsk, Belorussian SSR. Included are data (52 pages) on facilities and personalities covering the period 1959 to 1975.

2. The attached material includes some security classification category Secret and the remainder is from overt sources.

3. We request return of this material when your review has been completed.

Attachment: As Stated Above

WARNING NOTICE - SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

E2 IMPDET CL BY 011340

SECRET

SIKORSKIY, Sergey Ivanovich

Appt Minister of Internal Affairs, by decree of
Presidium of Belo SSR Supreme Sov 25 Feb 58.

FBIS 14/3/58

...to discuss the speech of V. V. ...

1. Aksenov Named Minister of Internal Affairs Belorussian SSR

A ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR, dated 6 June 1960, appointed Aleksandr Nikiforovich Aksenov to the post of Minister of Internal Affairs Belorussian SSR. (Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 7 Jun 60)

...the floor for his speech. Afterwards the participants in the ...

SOVIET SECURITY CHIEF RESHUFFLES TOP STAFF

Belorussia

The top central and regional command of the Soviet Committee of State Security (KGB) is undergoing a broad reorganization at the hands of Aleksandr Sholepin, who replaced Ivan Serov as security chief nearly a year ago. The appointment of a new KGB head in the Lithuanian Republic on 23 November brings to six the number of regional changes effected since the first of September. In addition to the regional reassignments, two new deputy chairmen have recently been identified in the central organization, suggesting that Sholepin is intent on a nationwide reshuffle of key posts in the apparatus.

The six republics in which new security chiefs have been appointed during the past



SHOLEPIN

three months are Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, and Belorussia. The officials replaced had all held their security positions at least three years, and several of them have been

CHANGES IN REPUBLIC KGB CHIEFS

REPUBLIC	DATE	REPLACEE	REPLACED
Azerbaijan	1 September 1959	Kardashev, A. V.	Bayler, P. L.
Moldavia	3 September 1959	Bavchuk, I. T.	Vruchynskiy, A. V.
Turkmenistan	11 September 1959	Pichukin, D. I.	Banulov, G. G.
Kazakhstan	11 October 1959	Lazev, K. P.	Gala, V. V.
Lithuania	23 November 1959	Rudakovichyus, A. B.	Lomata, K. P.
Belorussia	25 November 1959	Petrov, V.	Furphyus, A. I.

SURVEY OF THE SOVIET PRESS

SUMMARY NO. 2559

25 APRIL 19609. MAZUROV Addresses Belorussian Party Congress

Reduction of MVD, KGB, and Judicial Apparatus

Staffs of court and public prosecution agencies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Committee for State Security have been cut down, with a reduction of expenses of 17.5 million rubles a year; and the structure of these organizations has been simplified. The Belorussian Central Committee recently passed a decision abolishing the Ministry of Justice Belorussian SSR, entrusting its functions to the Supreme Court, and creating a Juridical Commission under the Council of Ministers for elaborating and codifying laws...

mention in the paper of Comrade V.G. KORIONOV
inspector of the International Section of the Central
Committee of the CPSU - who spoke
on "The Communist Movement in Capitalist
Countries at the Modern Stage."

State Security
Belorussian SSR

BELORUSSIAN APPOINTMENT--The Belorussian Council of Ministers appointed Comrade Arkadiy Denisovich Rudak deputy chairman and member of the board of the State Security Committee of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, relieving him of his duties as head of the office of the Belorussian Council of Ministers. (Text) (Minsk, Belorussian, Nov. 16, 1960, 0745 GMT--L)

USSR Regional Affairs
7 December 1960

Mazurov Report on Central Committee

Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0545 GMT 28 September 1961--L
(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(Report by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party Mazurov on the work of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, at the 25th Congress of the Belorussian Communist Party)

(Text) Comrades: In an atmosphere of unprecedented labor and political enthusiasm, the Soviet people are marching toward the 22d Congress of the CPSU. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, and carrying out the decisions of the 20th and 21st congresses of the CPSU, the working people of our country are achieving ever new success in the building of communism. The seven-year plan is being carried out successfully.

We must not forget even for a minute that a fierce ideological struggle is in progress in the world, a struggle which knows no respite. Bourgeois ideologists have not abandoned their hopes of weakening the ideological unity and cohesion of the Soviet people and their solidarity in support of the Communist Party. In their subversive work they are striving to find support among people who are morally debased and burdened with the ideology of private ownership. Drunkards, thieves and profiteers, idlers and spongers are immediate targets of the bourgeois agents' attention. The struggle against these elements requires the participation of the whole community.

At one time, party and administrative organs carried out much work attracting the public to the campaign against crime and the violation of public order, and against immoral phenomena. I have in mind the end of 1959 and the beginning of 1960. The wide network of voluntary people's squads and comrades' squads was then set up in the republic; these bodies began to render active assistance in the work of upbringing. But many gorkoms and raykoms of the party have treated the struggle against the antisocial phenomena as a short term campaign. In a number of places the people's squads and the comrades' squads began to work less and less, and here and there exist only on paper, showing no signs of actual life.

The campaign against crime has been relaxed by the public prosecutor's department and the republic's public prosecutor, Comrade Bondar, the supreme court and Chairman Comrade Shardyka, the Belorussian SSR Ministry for Internal Affairs and Minister Comrade Aksenov, and their local organs. ~~Sometimes they display liberalism and forbearance~~ regarding criminal elements. Party organs should reinforce the campaign against crime and violation of laws, and guide in an active manner the work of administrative organs and the forces of civic organizations toward complete eradication of crime and the violation of the rules of socialist life of the community.

An active fight against the manifestations of bourgeois morality and the upbringing of the Soviet people in the spirit of communism constitutes a most important task of party propaganda and a sacred duty of all the workers of the ideological front--all communists.

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U S REGIONAL AFFAIRS
17 April 1963

MATERIAL ON BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET

New Government

Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0600 GMT 30 March 1963--L
(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(Editor's Note: For other reports of the Supreme Soviet session, see the 2 April and 10 April DAILY REPORTS, pages 19 and 1, respectively)

(Summary) At the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR of sixth convocation on 29 March K.T. Mazurov proposed that the activity of the republic's Council of Ministers be approved and T. Ya. Kiselev be entrusted with the task of submitting proposals as to the composition of the republic's government for approval by the Supreme Soviet. This proposal was passed unanimously.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously reelected V. I. Kozlov chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet. Deputies F. Surganov and T. Birich were elected deputy chairmen. D. Lukashevich was reelected secretary of the Presidium. The following were elected members of the Presidium: L. Aksyuk, L. Kartel, M. Klimenko, H. Kriulin, L. Maksimov, I. Makarov, V. Penkovskiy, S. Pilotovich, F. Romma, I. Sviridenko, V. Sinitsyn, D. Tyabut, V. Sharapov, P. Yakovlevich, and M. Yefremenko.

The deputies unanimously approved the following Council of Ministers submitted by Premier Kiselev:

Kiselev, T. Ya., chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lobanok, V.E., first deputy chairman and minister of production and procurement of agricultural produce; Pritytskiy, S.O., deputy chairman and chairman of the Party-State Control Committee; Klimov, I.F., Zolov, A.I., and Kamenskiy, V.G., deputy chairmen; Kishkin, S. M., chairman of the Belorussian Sovnarkhoz; Malinin, S. M., chairman of the Gosplan;

Doroshevich, M.V., minister of higher, specialized secondary, and vocational education; Insarov, I.A., minister of health; Kiselev, K.V., minister of foreign affairs; Kiselev, G. Ya., minister of culture; Afanasyev, P.V., minister of communications; Skoropanov, S.G., minister of agriculture; Kokhonov, P.L., minister of finance; Aksenov, A.N., minister of public order; Khalipov, M.A., minister of education; Avkhimovich, M. Ya., minister of social security;

Zhizhel, I.M., minister of construction; Shavrov, A.S., minister of trade; Korol, V.A., chairman of the State Committee for Construction and Architectural Affairs of the Council of Ministers; Paremskiy, B.D.,
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17 April 1963

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chairman of the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research Work; Nesterovich, V.P., chairman of the State Committee for Radio Broadcasting and Television; Petrov, V.I., chairman of the Committee for State Security; Khitrin, L.I., chairman of the republican Selkhoztekhnika; Chervanov, D.L., head of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers; Andreyev, A. Ya., head of the Main Administration of Motor Transport; and Botvinnik, Ya. Kh., head of the Main Administration of Power Engineering and Electrification.

The first session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet of sixth convocation was declared closed.

Kiselev Report

Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0600 GMT 30 March 1963--L
(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(Report entitled "On the Improvement of Public Service to the Republic's Population" by Deputy Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the first session, sixth convocation, of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet on 29 March)

(Summary) During the past few years the party, while breaking up with Lenin's courage wornout organizational forms and overcoming decisively the results of the cult of Stalin's person, steadily has been improving party and state leadership of the national economy. Truly revolutionary measures have been carried out; they have opened large areas for the growth of our society's productive forces and for the development of the masses' initiative and creative activity. The Belorussian SSR is marching on the road of steady growth together with the rest of the country. The gross output of the republic's industry has increased by 58 percent during the past four years, as against 37 percent envisaged by the seven-year plan. More than 1 billion rubles' worth of goods have been produced in excess of the plan. Goods produced at Belorussian undertakings are exported to over 50 foreign countries.

During the four years of the seven-year plan 2.7 billion rubles were invested in the national economy in Belorussia. During the same period over 160 new undertakings and shops went into operation, including the powerful Bereza and Vasilevichi electric stations; the Dashava-Minsk and Shchors-Gomel gas pipelines; the Minsk automatic lines works; the Belorussian automobile plant in Zhodino; and other plants. Construction is progressing rapidly on Europe's largest oil refinery in Polotsk, two potassium combines in Soligorsk, the Svetlogorsk artificial fiber works, the Minsk motor works, the Grodno nitrate fertilizer works, the Baranovichi cotton combine, and other big projects.

S-E-C-R-E-T

LOCAL ORGANS KGB

INFORMATION REPORT

Date debriefed: 22 Sept 1964

SUBJECT : Leadership of the KGB in the Provinces

SOURCE : [REDACTED] NOSENKO

Source prepared the following chart and comments as a homework assignment.

**Leadership of the KGB
in the Provinces**

Rostovskaya Oblast

Chief of the UKGB: TUPCHENKO, Yu. P.

Chief, 2nd Dept. UKGB: Col. GASILIN

Uzhgorodskaya Oblast

Chief of the UKGB: Col. KOVSHAR'

Deputy Chief of the UKGB: Col. DAVYDOV

Chief or Deputy Chief of a Section of the 2nd

Dept: ASTRELIN

Moldavian SSR

Chairman KGB, Moldavskaya SSR: General SAVCHENKO
(was chief of the
First Chief Directorate)

Dep. Chairman KGB: Major or Lt. Col. KARABEV

Lithuanian SSR

Deputy Chairman, KGB, Lithuanian SSR: Col. KONOPLENKO
(was chief of a
section in Moscow
in 1960)

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T**-2-****Volgogradskaya Oblast****Chief UKGB: Major Gen. IL'ICHEV****Deputy Chief UKGB: Col. YESIKOV, B.S.****Chief 2nd Dept: Col. BELOV****Georgian SSR****Chairman KGB: Major Gen. INAURI****Chief 2nd Dept: Col. KERVALISHVILI****Dep. Chief 2nd Dept: Lt. Col. NOVITSKIY****Chief of a Section of the 2nd Dept: Major Ya. S. GOKIYELI****Ukrainian SSR****Chairman KGB: Major General NIKITCHENKO****Dep. Chairman KGB: Col. SHUL'ZHENKO (Party worker)****Dep. Chairman KGB: Col. KRIVUN (was chief of 2nd Directorate****Chief 2nd Directorate since 63: Col. BRAZHEK (prior to
this he was chief of UKGB
in Khar'kov for 2 years --
Party worker)****Dep. Chief 2nd Directorate: Col. I.M. BULDAKOV****Chief, 1st Dept of 2nd Directorate KGB: Lt. Col. A. KOVAL'
(was chief of the
2nd Department in
Odessa)****Chief of a Section of the 1st Dept, 2nd Directorate:
Lt. Col. NIKOLAYEV (until 1963, he was deputy chief
of the 1st department, 2nd Directorate)****Chief of a Section ("Black Market") of some Dept, 2nd
Directorate: Lt. Col. PETRENKO, Vl. St.****S-E-C-R-E-T**

S-E-C-R-E-T

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UKGB Leningradskaya Oblast

Chief: Col. SHUMILOV, V.T.

Dep. Chief: Col. D.V. POCHATKOV

Dep. Chief: Col. LYAKIN (for cadres)

Chief of the 2nd Dept.: Lt. Col. V.I. DEMIDOV (he is also assistant to the Chief, UKGB)

Dep. Chief of the 2nd Dept.: Lt. Col. SAVEL'YEV, V.V.

Chief of a Section of the 2nd Dept: Capt. Anat. KURKOV

Notes: The Second Department has 170-180 persons. Lt. Col. G.I. PCHELIN was formerly chief of a section of the second department and is now UKGB representative in one of the Leningrad City districts/rayon.

UKGB, Irkutskaya Oblast

Chief of the 2nd Dept, UKGB: BEREZKIN

UKGB, Kamchatskaya Oblast

Chief of the 2nd Dept: Lt. Col. N.N SEMASHKO

KGB, Latvian SSR

Deputy Chairman: Col. A.P. PALKIN (was chief of 2nd dept in Leningrad)

Chief of 2nd Dept: Col. Ya. P. KISELEV (was senior case officer in the 2nd Dept of the 2nd Chief Directorate of the KGB in Moscow, 59-60)

UKGB, L'vovskaya Oblast

Chief: Col. SHEVCHENKO

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UKGB for the city of Moscow and Moscow Oblast

Chief: Major Gen. SVETLICHNYY

Dep. Chief: Col. VORONIN

Dep. Chief: Col. GRISHENKOV or GRISHNENKOV

Chief, 2nd Dept: Col. VASENKOV, I. Ya.

Dep. Chief, 2nd Dept: Lt. Col. KNYAZEV

Dep. Chief, 2nd Dept: YEFREMENKO

Chief of a Section, 2nd Dept: BLOKHIN

Chief of a Section, 2nd Dept: Lt. Col. GUKASOV, F.M.

(In this section, there is a group of workers - 5 persons - who are engaged in CE operations in the following hotels in the city of Moscow (and in the restaurants of these hotels): "Ostankino", "Turist", "Yaroslavskaya", "Kievskaya", "Tsentral'naya", "Armeniya", plus one other.)

UKGB, Stavropol'skiy Kray

Chief: Col. TARASOV

Chief, 2nd Dept: Col. BORODKIN, M.

Stavropol'skiy Kray UKGB Representative in the Cities of Kislovodsk and Yessentuki: Lt. Col. POVES'KA, S.T.

Krasnodarskiy Kray

Chief, UKGB: Col. YEVDOKIMENKO

Chief, 2nd Department: Col. BABICH

Deputy Chief, UKGB: Col. AKIMOV (he is also Krasnodarskiy Kray UKGB representative in the city of Sochi/where his/ deputy is AYVARDZHI)

S-E-C-R-E-T

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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Uzbek SSR (city of Tashkent)

Chairman, KGB: Major General NAYMUSHIN (former Chief of the KGB Personnel Directorate)

Chief, 2nd Directorate: Col. AZIMOV

Deputy Chief, 2nd Directorate: VOENCHANOV

Chief of a Department, 2nd Directorate: KARAVAYEV, N.N.

Deputy Chief of a Dept, 2nd Directorate: KOELOVSKIY

Note: At the beginning of 1964, YEVDOKIMENKO and NAYMUSHIN were to switch positions -- YEVDOKIMENKO in Tashkent and NAYMUSHIN in Krasnodar.

Kabardino-Balkarakaya ASSR

Chairman, KGB: Col. A. KISELEV (at the beginning of 1964, he was to become KGB Chairman of the Kazakh SSR in place of Major General ARSTANBEKOV, who retired on a pension due to illness at the end of 1963)

KGB, Armenian SSR

Chairman: Major General BADAMYANTS

Chief, 2nd Department: Col. DALALYAN

Chief of a Section, 2nd Department: MARTINOSOV

KGB, Azerbaydzhanakaya SSR

Deputy Chairman: Col. A. MAMEDOV

Chief, 2nd Department: Lt. Col. ALISEV, G.A.

Section Chief, 2nd Dept: Major BANTSEREV, V.

Section Chief, 2nd Dept: TARIVERDIYEV

Chief, OTO (Operativno-tekhnicheskiy otdel): KULIYEV

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T**-6-****Ger'kovskaya Oblast****Chief, UKGB: Major General GORSHKOV****Chief, 2nd Dept UKGB: Col. GRYAZNOV, K.****Simferopol'skaya Oblast****Simferopol'skaya Oblast UKGB Representative in Yalta:
LAZAREV****Kuybyshevskaya Oblast****Chief UKGB: KREMLEV****Vladimirskaya Oblast****Chief UKGB: Col. V.A. KLYPIN (formerly chief of 1st
Department, 2nd Chief Directorate, KGB)****Gomel'skaya Oblast****Chief UKGB: Col. KAYDALA (formerly chief of 2nd
Directorate, KGB of the Belorussian SSR)****Odesskaya Oblast****Deputy Chief UKGB: BANDURISTYY (formerly deputy chief
of the 2nd Directorate, KGB of the
Ukrainian SSR-1956)****Deputy Chief, 2nd Department SHILOV****KGB, Belorussian SSR****Chief, 2nd Directorate: SMIRNOV****Chief of a Department, 2nd Directorate: GNUZDEV****Deputy Chief of a Department: V. SUDARIKOV****Magadanskaya Oblast****Chief UKGB: Col. I.N. BARANOV (in 1962 was chief of a
section of the 2nd Chief Directorate, KGB)****S-E-C-R-E-T**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: Howard SOCHUREK
SOURCE: ██████████ NOSENKO
DATE OF INTERVIEW: 20 Oct. 1964

Q: Who from the 2nd Department in Uzhgorod worked with you?

A: The Chief of the 2nd Department. I don't remember his name just now, but he is now Deputy Chief, UKGB, Uzhgorod Oblast'. Also, (fau) ASTRELIN, the deputy chief of a section in the 2nd Department. In addition to this - surveillance.

Q: What was the agent's job or position in Odessa?

A: I don't know, and I wasn't interested in asking him.

Q: How did the agent return to Odessa?

A: I don't know. I wasn't interested. This is the work of the 2nd Department, UKGB, Uzhgorod. The guy had his role to play. He came, did his part, and left.

Q: You didn't have to register?

A: No, the 2nd Department took care of that. They just told me my room.

A: The agent was on the 1st floor of the hotel. His windows opened on a court, not on the street. Why? (His own question.) Because they had no techniques. There was a big key to lock the door. I told him to lock the door (when MERTENS was inside) and shut the windows but not to lock them. The purpose was to enter through the window.

Q: Where were you in the hotel?

A: On the 2nd or 3rd floor.

Q: Where was MERTENS in the hotel?

A: I don't remember, but in the same hotel.

Q: Before you arrived in Uzhgorod had you seen MERTENS?

A: In Moscow I saw his photograph and the operational pictures that were made.

Q: Did you make any telephone calls or send any telegrams to Moscow?

A: This was done by the 2nd Department in Uzhgorod, L'vov, and Minsk. They used V/Ch. I told them to do nothing about MERTENS in L'vov and Minsk, nothing, no surveillance, nothing.

Q: What hotel did you stay in in L'vov?

A: I don't remember.

What hotel did you stay in in Minsk?

A: I don't remember. No - Hotel Belerussia.

Q: Which officers helped you in L'vov?

A: I was met by a guy. I don't know his name. I needed nothing, just a car from the airport to the city. We arrived from Uzhgorod about 6 or 7 in the evening and the next morning MERTENS had to fly to Minsk.

Q: Which officers helped you in Minsk?

A: Case officers of the 2nd Department of KGB, Belo-Russia. I visited their office and said I didn't need anything.

maybe a car. I spoke there with the Chief of the 4th
Department (Tourists), 2nd Directorate, KGB Belo-Russia,
(fnu) GRUZDEV and visited the Deputy Chief of the 2nd
Directorate KGB Belo-Russia, (fnu) LARYUTIN.

FBIS 3 MAY 67

Chairman of the State Security CommitteeV.I. Petrov

Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0515 GMT 20 Dec 67 L (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

[Summary] A solemn meeting of representatives of the capital and workers of the State Security Committee was held in Minsk on 19 November. Comrade Pritytskiy, a secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, read a message of greetings to workers of the state security organs in the republic from the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Petrov, chairman of the State Security Committee of the Belorussian SSR, made a report on the 50th anniversary of the state security organs.

PETROV, V., Chmn, Committee of State Security, Council of Ministers BSSR, is author of article, "Half a Century on Guard," on occasion of 50th anniversary of Soviet State security organization.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 20 Dec 67, p 1, col 2

USSR 123/12

PETROV, V., Chmn BSS Coun of Min BSSR, is author of an article marking the 50th anniversary of Belorussian state security organization.

Sovetskaya Belorusskya, 18 Feb 69, p 2, cols 2-4

The following attend a meeting in Minsk marking the 52nd anniversary of Soviet Border Guards:

SMIRNOV, A. A., Sec CC CP BSSR,

KLIMOV, I. F., Dep Chmn Pres Sup Sov BSSR,

KLETSKOV, L. G., Head Otdel CC CP BSSR,

MAKAROV, V. A., First Dep Cmr of Troops Red Banner Belorussian MD and Lt Gen,

PETROV, B. I., Chmn KGB of the Coun of Min BSSR,

KLIMOVSKOY, A. A., Min of Internal Affairs BSSR,

ANDREYEV, N. B., Dep Chief Red Banner Western Border Guard District and Maj Gen, and

MILOVANOV, G. T., Col.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 28 May 70, p 1, cols 6-8 (8)

KLIMOVSKOY, A. , Min MOOP BSSR, is author of an article marking Soviet Militia Day.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 10 Nov 68, p 2, cols 1-4

USSR M11/RU

TIMOSHENKO, I. , Dep Minister of Internal Affairs BSSR, is author of article, "Shoulder to Shoulder," marking 10th anniversary of volunteer people's guards, which were formed to maintain public order.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 1 Mar 69, p 1, col 1

BSSR

- 1 -

8 Nov 69

KLIMOVSKOY, A. , Min of Internal Affairs BSSR, Gen Internal Service Second Rank, is author of an article on the militia in which he identifies the following:

KRUGLYAKOV, L. A., Inspector GAI,
MEKHAYLOVSKIY, A. P., Chief City and Rayon Organs of Internal Affairs,
SVIRIDOV, V. M., Chief City and Rayon Organs of Internal Affairs,
GETS, V. I., Chief City and Rayon Organs of Internal Affairs,
KOROZA, P. A., Chief City and Rayon Organs of Internal Affairs,
KAYDUNOV, A. M., Chief City and Rayon Organs of Internal Affairs, and
MARUSHKIN, ANDREY YAKOVLEVICH, M/Sgt Militia, Novobelitskiy Rayon Otdel of Internal Affairs in Gomel'.

END OF SERIES

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 8 Nov 69, p 4, cols 1 and 2 (7)

MOOP → [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 16/3/69
NEW BELORUSSIAN MINISTER FOR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER APPOINTED --
Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 8 Mar 67, p 1

On 7 March the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet appointed
Aleksey Alekseyevich Klimovskoy Minister for Maintenance of Public Order
Belorussian SSR and released Boris Tikhonovich Shumlin from his duties
as Minister for Maintenance of Public Order in connection with his trans-
fer to other work.

[Klimovskoy has been a Deputy Minister for Maintenance of Public
Order since November 1962.]

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR has changed the name of the Ministry for the Preservation of Public Order to the union-republic Ministry of Internal Affairs. The names of the administrations for preservations of public order of the executive Obkom and Minsk Gorispolkom have been changed to administrations of internal affairs. The presidium of the Supreme Soviet has also formed departments of internal affairs of raykoms and city soviets and has dissolved the existing departments of the militia. (Minsk SOVETSKAYA

~~BELORUSSIYA 10 Dec 68 p 1 X)~~

SHKUNDICH, V. , Dep Minister of Internal Affairs BSSR, General of Internal Serv 3d Rank, is author of article, "Soldiers of the Fire-Fighting Front," in Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 16 May 69, p 2, col 2-6 (1)

USSR Mil/RU

GRALYUSHEK, A. , Associate (sotrudnik), MVD BSSR, is author of article in which he describes meeting of Ispolkom, Oktyabr'skiy Rayon (Minsk city), at which following agents (uchastkovyye upolnomochennyye) were confirmed:

SHABAN, Konstantin Konstantinovich, Sr Lt, 34 yrs old; specialized secondary education; worked in MVD since Feb 1958; now in model public order uchastok;

SHANDRENKO, A. P., Sr Lt Militia;

VOYAKHOVSKIY, K. K., Sgt;

GROLYKO, N. D., Jr Lt;

NYGAL, V. V., Lt;

BARANOV, A. B., Sr Sgt;

DUBOVSKIY, P. A., Capt.

The following participated in meeting of Ispolkom along with its regular members:

SHKUNDICH, V. M., Gen of Internal Serv 3d Rank, Dep Minister of Internal Affairs BSSR

CHERKASOV, V. A., Col Militia, Chief, Internal Affairs Admin, Minsk Gorispolkom;

DEBOLYV, Ye. I., Chief, Internal Affairs Section (otdel), Oktyabr'skiy Rayispolkom

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 9 Mar 69, p 2, col 2

SHKUNDICH, V. M., Dep Min MVD BSSR and Gen Internal Service Third Rank, addresses seminar of journalists and MVD workers on employing mass media in the work of the MVD.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 26 Jun 71, p 1, col 1 (1)

BELORUSSIAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM--The report of A.G. Bondar, Belorussian SSR Supreme Court chairman, "On the Judicial Organs' Tasks With Regard to Fulfilling the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and the 27th Belorussian Communist Party Congress" was heard and discussed at the recent Belorussian Supreme Court Plenum. The plenum approved the Belorussian SSR Supreme Court measures for fulfilling these tasks. The report of L.K. Zayrsev, Supreme Court deputy chairman, on judicial practice with respect to cases of premeditated murder was also heard. I.P. Pastrevich, Belorussian SSR prosecutor, A.A. Zdanovich, Belorussian SSR Justice minister, and V.M. Shkundich, internal affairs deputy minister, took part in the plenum's work. [Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 71 p 1 L]

NIKULIN NAMED BELORUSSIAN SECURITY COMMITTEE HEAD

Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0515 GMT 6 Aug 70 L

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR V.I. Petrov has been released from the duties of chairman of the State Security Committee at the Belorussian Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to another job.

Yakov Prokopovich Nikulkin has been appointed chairman of the State Security Committee at the Belorussian Council of Ministers.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, London

8 August 1970

**SOVIET SECURITY
CHIEF REMOVED**

**By Our Communist Affairs
Correspondent**

General Vasili Petrov, head of the Committee for State Security (KGB) in the Byelo-Russian Republic of the Soviet Union, has been transferred to "other work," reports the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*.

Earlier this month the head of the State Security Committee in the neighbouring Ukrainian republic, Gen Nikitchenko, was similarly removed. In neither case was any reason given for the change.

BELORUSSIAN KGB CHIEF REPLACEMENT--The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov of his duties as Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers KGB chairman in connection with a transfer to other work and has appointed Yakov Prokopyevich Nikulkin to replace him. The decree was dated 5 August 1970. (Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA 6 Aug 70 p 1 L)



Intelligence Information Report

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PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

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SECRET

REPORT NO.

DATE DISTR. 26 March 1971

COUNTRY USSR

DOI To 1964

SUBJECT Close Associates of Shelepin and Semi-chastnyy During Their Tenure as Chief of the KGB; Impact of Shelepin on the KGB

ACQ

FIELD NO.

SOURCE

6. At the end of 1959 and early in 1960 a number of major organizational changes were made in the KGB, both in Headquarters in Moscow and in the provincial KGBs... Prior to 1959 there had been two separate local KGB organs in Moscow: Moscow City KGB and Moscow Oblast KGB. These two were now combined, becoming Moscow Oblast and City KGB. A similar action took place with regard to City and Oblast KGBs in Kiev and Minsk, with considerable reduction in force.

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

BELORUSSIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS ORGANS DISCUSS LAW, ORDER

Moscow PRAVDA 29 May 71 L

[Text] Minsk, 28 May (TASS)--Today in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee a conference was held of leading workers of internal affairs organs, and of representatives of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and of Belorussian ministries and departments. The conference was devoted to questions of further strengthening law and order and socialist legality in light of the 24th CPSU Congress decisions.

Belorussian Internal Affairs Minister A.A. Klimoyskov gave a report. He spoke about the great work of the organs of the militia, the procuratorate, and the people's courts in propagandizing juridical and legal knowledge among the young, and workers and employees of enterprises and institutions, and about the broad participation of the working people of the Republic's cities and villages in the struggle with violations of public order.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary P.M. Masherov, as well as USSR Internal Affairs Minister N.A. Shchelokov gave speeches at the conference.

Shchelokov Speech

[Editorial Report--L] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 30 May publishes on page two a 3,000-word BELTA-attributed report on a conference of the leading workers of the republic's administrative organs on 28 May, devoted to the discussion of the problems of consolidating law and order. SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA reports the speech delivered by USSR Internal Affairs Minister N.A. Shchelokov as follows:

USSR Internal Affairs Minister N.A. Shchelokov made a speech. He noted the great successes of the working people of Belorussia in communist building. At every step in the republic, which until the October Revolution was an unfortunate district, and was devastated in the years of the Great Patriotic War, one now sees the fruits of tremendous progress, the ebullient labor life which is full of enthusiasm, and the remarkable economic achievements.

Speaking of the tasks of the administrative organs stemming from the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, N.A. Shchelokov stressed that the consolidation of law and order and socialist legality is an integral part of the improvement of social relations in the period of building communism. The movement toward communism proceeds not through a decrease, but through an intensification in the individual's responsibility to society. And this is completely law-governed. Society is becoming ever more highly organized. No antisocial manifestations, self-will or anarchism, lack of discipline or crimes can have a place in society. From this also stems the essence of the CPSU measures for consolidating law and order and legality. This essence can be reduced to the introduction of legal norms in accordance with the level of social relations and social awareness which has been achieved and with higher moral criteria for people's behavior.

The consolidation of law and order is also linked with the further process of the democratization of our society. Socialist democracy is incompatible with neglect of one's duty as a citizen and with any actions which are detrimental to the state's interests.

However, the vestiges of the past do not disappear by themselves, just as crime does not disappear by itself. Communist morality and world outlook are confirmed in the constant and uncompromising struggle against these vestiges. The growth in awareness and culture creates real preconditions for the successful struggle against crime. But to implement these preconditions the tremendous, plan-governed and purposeful organizational and educational work of the party, state organs and the whole public is needed.

The instructions of the 24th CPSU Congress for the consolidation of law and order and legality are a program of just such a plan-governed and purposeful work, N.A. Shchelokov stressed.

In the last 5-year period there has been an all-round increase in the role of the internal affairs organs in the organization of preventive work, and in insuring the Leninist principle of the inevitability of punishment. Radical measures have been taken for consolidating legality and for decisively increasing the standard in the work of the militia, and for unearthing cases of lawlessness and tyranny. The ties of the internal affairs organs with the public have been expanded and consolidated and their authority has been increased. Special attention has been and is being paid to the questions of the scientific organization of labor and management. Much has been done for a qualitative improvement in the cadres composition.

The USSR internal affairs minister illustrated the results of the work which has been done with examples from Belorussia. He spoke of the fact that the republic's party organization and the Belorussian Government are raising and developing by all possible means the activeness of the soviets of working people's deputies, of the public, the economic organs and the labor collectives in the struggle for exemplary law and order and for the consolidation of legality. And this is bringing good fruit; law violations and crime are being reduced.

In implementing the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress, N.A. Shchelokov said, we must do everything so that the activity of the internal affairs organs, the court and the prosecutor's office assists to the maximum degree the implementation of the plans for communist building outlined for the ninth 5-year plan. And the general line in all this work should be preventive measures, the necessity for which is dictated by the entire system of our life, by our morality, and by our aspiration to wage the struggle for the fate of every person, not allowing him to enter into serious conflict with the law and society.

The collectives of the enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are called on to play a great role in preventive work. The question of the interaction of the internal affairs organs with the trade union organizations and the Komsomol is a very important one. The spearhead of preventive work should be aimed at preventing law violations and crime among juveniles. It is essential to do everything for the rising generation to be educated in a spirit of the high moral principles of communism, and to be the worthy continuer of their fathers' heroic affairs.

Further the speaker mentioned the importance of increasing efficiency in the whole activity of the Internal Affairs Ministry organs. It is essential to constantly improve the management system, and work in selecting, placing, training and educating cadres, and to consolidate official discipline by all possible means. The USSR Internal Affairs Ministry must pay special attention to these questions.

III. 4 Jun 71

J 8

USSR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

In conclusion, N.A. Shchelokov expressed the conviction that the workers of the internal affairs organs would give all their efforts, skill and inspiration to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and to the great cause of building communism.

The following attend a meeting of militiamen in Minsk:

EPESHKIN, V. A., Sec Minsk Gorkom, opens the meeting.

DRSHUK, N. I., Railroad Militiaman,

ANILYUK, Ye. V., Precinct Inspector, Leninskiy Rayon Otdel of Internal Affairs,

DZALEVSKIY, B. A., Instructor Otdel for Political and Educational Work,

ISKAREV, V. A., Chief Director of Internal Affairs Minsk Ex Comm.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 9 Jul 71, p 1, cols 6-8 (5)

PISKAREV, V. A., Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs Minsk City Exec Committee and Col, meets with CSSR militia delegation.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 23 Jun 70, p 1, cols 7 and 8 (1)

YERSHOV, Ya., Col, author of article about the following:

STRAKHA, Petr Mikhaylovich, MSgt Militia, serves in Belarus', was in the Army before becoming a militiaman, awarded Order of the Red Star for catching two criminals, his name entered in Book of Honor of the Ministry of Internal Security in Belorussia.

Krasnaya Zvezda, 2 Sep 71, p 4, col 1

By ukase of Presidium, Supreme Soviet BSSR, of 14 Jan 72, STASHENOK, Valeriy Pavlovich, Chief, Internal Affairs Admin, Ispolkom, Brest Oblast Soviet, was awarded Honor Certificate of Supreme Soviet BSSR on his 50th birthday for many years of active work in internal affairs organs.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 15 Jan 72, p 1, col 5 (1)

PUKOV, G. V., Head Directorate of Internal Affairs Minsk Oblast Ex Comm and Kommissar Militia Third Rank, were identified in an article on smut letters.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 8 Jun 72, p 4, cols 3-6 (1)

PISKAREV, V. A., Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs Minsk City Ex Comm,
and Commissar Militia Third Rank, addresses city militia meeting.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 6 Aug 72, p 1, col 8 (1)

BeSSR

Rpt 5 Nov 72

PASTREVICH, I. P., Procurator, BeSSR,
TIMOSHENKO, I. O., Dep Min, Internal Affairs, BeSSR, and
STANKEVICH, G. N., Dep Min, Justice, BeSSR, participated in the work of a
planum of the Sup Court, BeSSR, an account of which is given.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 5 Nov 72, p 3, col 8

KLIMOVSKOY, A. A., Gen Internal Trps 2nd Rank; Min, Internal Affairs,
BeSSR, and
ZAYTSEV, M. M., Lt Gen Tank Trps; First Dep Cmdr, Belorussian MD, spoke
to a meeting held in Minsk on 10 Nov devoted to Day of the Soviet
Militia.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 11 Nov 72, p 1, col 2

OSTASHONOK, V. P., Militia Commissar; Head, Internal Affairs Adm, Brest
Oblast, are mentioned in an article concerning their roles in
natural conservation in Belorussia.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 19 Nov 72, p 4, col 1

KUZ'MENKOV, NIKOLAY KUZ'MICH, Dep Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs
Ex Comm of the Minsk Oblast Soviet of Workers Deputies, receives
Honorary Certificate of the Sup Sov BSSR on his 50th birthday.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 19 Dec 72, p 3, col 5 (1)

KHUDEYEV, I. S., Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs MVD Minsk City Ex
Comm, to appear on republic TV program.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 9 Feb 73, p 4, col 8 (1)

The following attend a meeting in Minsk of state motor vehicle and
MVD officials:

ARTEMOV, A. V., Motor Vehicle Inspector,
— KLIMOVSKOY, A. A., BSSR Min of Internal Affairs,
— ZHUK, P. S., BSSR Dep Min of Internal Affairs,
POPOV, V. V., Head Otdel State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate MVD USSR,
ZUBOVICH, A. V., Chief State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate MVD BSSR,
LOBANOK, V. Ye., First Dep Chmn Coun of Min BSSR,
ZHABITSKIY, G. N., Head Otdel CC CP BSSR,
ANDREYEV, A. Ye., Min of Motor Transport BSSR,
TRUNOV, V. B., Min of Municipal Services BSSR.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 23 Feb 73, p 3, cols 6-8 (9)

III. 30 Jun 72

U S S R M I L I T A R Y A F F A I R S

M I

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES HITLERITE COLLABORATOR TO DEATH

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 72 p 3 L

[V. Mikhaylov article: "Not Destined To Oblivion"]

[Text] The military tribunal of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District has concluded the open trial of the traitors to the motherland and underlings of the Hitlerite fascists during the Great Patriotic War, F.A. Korotkevich and N.S. Shkradyuk. The court examination, under the chairmanship of the Lt Col of Justice Ye. N. Porokhovnichenko, lasted for more than 2 weeks. The testimonies of many witnesses were heard and a large number of documents collected in connection with the case were read, including captured documents. All this helped the court to reconstruct fully the picture of the grave crimes perpetrated by the betrayers of the Russian people.

A serviceman in the Soviet Army and finding himself on Belorussian territory temporarily occupied by Hitlerite troops in the fall of 1941, Korotkevich turned traitor to the motherland and voluntarily joined the German punitive organs--the secret field police GFP-718. For particular zeal he was promoted to the rank of private first class and assigned to a special operational group commanded by the fascist executioner (Ribernik) and was the police battalion's interrogator. Shkradyuk crossed over to serve the occupationists in April 1942. The Hitlerite hirelings carried out active punitive activities against Soviet people and helped the fascists to annihilate peaceful inhabitants. The record of these villains shows their personal participation in many crimes.

In the fall of 1942 Korotkevich and Shkradyuk together with other members of the punitive organs participated in the execution of two groups of arrested Soviet citizens who were in Bobruysk Prison. Among them were women and children. The members of the punitive organs made the severely beaten and tortured people lie face down in previously dug pits and then cold-bloodedly fired into them point-blank. At the end of August and beginning of September of the same year Korotkevich participated in a punitive operation conducted on the territory of the Kirovskiy and Klichevskiy rayons in Mogilev Oblast. During the course of this operation the members of the punitive organs organized roundups and pogroms, seized peaceful inhabitants, tortured them during interrogations, and then executed them in a nursery garden on the outskirts of Lyubonichi village in Kirovskiy Rayon. Together with other members of the punitive organs, Korotkevich tortured the inhabitants of the villages Stoyalovo, Dubrov, and Kostrichi. In February 1943 in the village of Iskra in Svetlogorskiy Rayon he arrested the Soviet patriot A.I. Verzhbitskiy, whose subsequent fate is unknown. In the spring of the same year in Parichi he tortured Nikolay Grinenko, an inhabitant of Selishche village, and Ivan Lopukhin, from Stepa village in the Zhlobinskiy Rayon, and in Bobruysk he tortured two Soviet citizens who had tried to join the partisans.

In May and June 1944 the punitive members of the GFP command, while retreating together with the fascists, arrested a group of patriots in Albertin village in the Slonimskiy Rayon: Leontiy Skarupich, Aleksandr Zmitrovich, Mikhayil Lavu, Varfolomey Salitu, Anton Rudman, Pavel Myshko, and Vladimir Strupovets. After being tortured and tormented they were all shot.

III. 30 Jun 72

M 2

USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

In court Korotkevich tried to extricate himself. However, the witnesses' testimonies and the documents collected in the investigation completely unmasked this inveterate murderer.

During the course of the trial it was established that the Hitlerite hirelings distinguished themselves by particular barbarity. Together with similar cutthroats, Korotkevich once beat a prisoner to death in the courtyard of Bobruysk Prison. He and other members of the punitive organs forced the inhabitants of Markovshchina village in Klichevskiy Rayon to walk along the Klichev-Stoyalovo road so as to clear the mines on it. During this, one of the village's inhabitants, Mikhail Miroshnichenko, was blown up by a mine. There was a case of the executioners making a man condemned to death sing and dance before execution. In April 1943 Shkradyuk was on short term leave in Podlipye village in Bobruysk Rayon. On learning that an inhabitant of this village, M.T. Kovalkov, had been arrested, he hurried to the police base and began beating Kovalkov with an iron rod and then struck his head against a brick wall. Shkradyuk also cruelly tortured the partisan, I. Ya. Melnikov, an inhabitant of Progress village, who was there after being captured by the fascists.

With their masters, the traitors escaped to the West. After the war they returned to the Soviet Union but kept silent about their participation in punitive actions. Shkradyuk lived in Tselinograd Oblast, and Korotkevich, having changed his surname, first name, patronymic, and nationality, settled in Baranovichi, thinking that he would scarcely be sought so near the places of the crimes. This monster, who has had three wives since the war, sank to the lowest level of moral degradation.

The Belorussian state security organs have had to carry out much painstaking work to find and unmask the traitors. Despite the fact that more than quarter of a century has passed since the war, just retribution has caught up with the criminals. The military tribunal has sentenced F.A. Korotkevich to the supreme form of punishment--execution--and N.S. Shkradyuk to 12 years imprisonment in a strict regime corrective-labor colony.

There are no periods of prescription or mercy for those who perpetrated crimes during the war. Sooner or later the well-deserved punishment will overtake them all.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FORCE IN GERMAN AKTIV--Group of Soviet Forces in Germany--the communists and all fighting men of the group of forces unanimously support the party's Leninist foreign policy course. This was clearly expressed in the work and decisions of the party aktiv meeting which discussed the results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee May (1972) plenum. The meeting was addressed by Col Gen S. Kurkotkin, group of forces commander. Expressing the opinion of all communists of the group of forces the party aktiv meeting assured the CPSU Central Committee that the personnel of the units and subunits will make every effort to implement successfully the historic decisions of the 24th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and will honorably fulfill their duty of insuring the security of our great motherland and the countries of the socialist community. [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 72 p 3 L]

date of information: May 1972

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where he would be officially recognized as an ethnic German.

2. (C) Location

(See Fig 1)

The MVD/KGB HQ is housed in a brick building located in the vicinity of NV 359722 on the corner of Komosomolskaya and Uritskogo streets in the SE section of MINSK, Source last saw the building in May 72.

3. (C) Description

(See Fig 2)

Subject building is five stories high (about 20 m) and about 250 m long, but Source was unable to estimate the width, and could not recall what type of roof the building had. He was in the building on one occasion for a period of 30 minutes, but had no concrete recollection of the interior layout. There is no fence around the building, but it is well-lighted at night. A building across from the KGB/MVD HQ serves as housing for the personnel employed in the headquarters.

4. (C) Personalities

PETROV (fnu): MG, is Chief of the KGB for the city of MINSK and the Bielorussian SSR (BSSR).

TUMOSHENKO (fnu): MG, is Assistant Chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for MINSK and the BSSR.

GRUGORIEV (fnu): COL, and Chief of Administration for the Ministry of Internal Affairs covering MINSK and the BSSR.

SHUMILIN (fnu): MG, and former Chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs covering MINSK and the BSSR. He was transferred to MOSCOW in 1971 as assistant to the Minister for Internal Affairs for the USSR.

Source obtained the information on the above-named personalities from reading the Sovetskaya Bielorussiaya Vechrniy, a Soviet newspaper.

INTERROGATOR'S COMMENTS:

Source appeared to be sincere during interrogation. He obtained the information on the MVD/KGB headquarters building in the early part of 1972, while obtaining his documentation to emigrate to ISRAEL.

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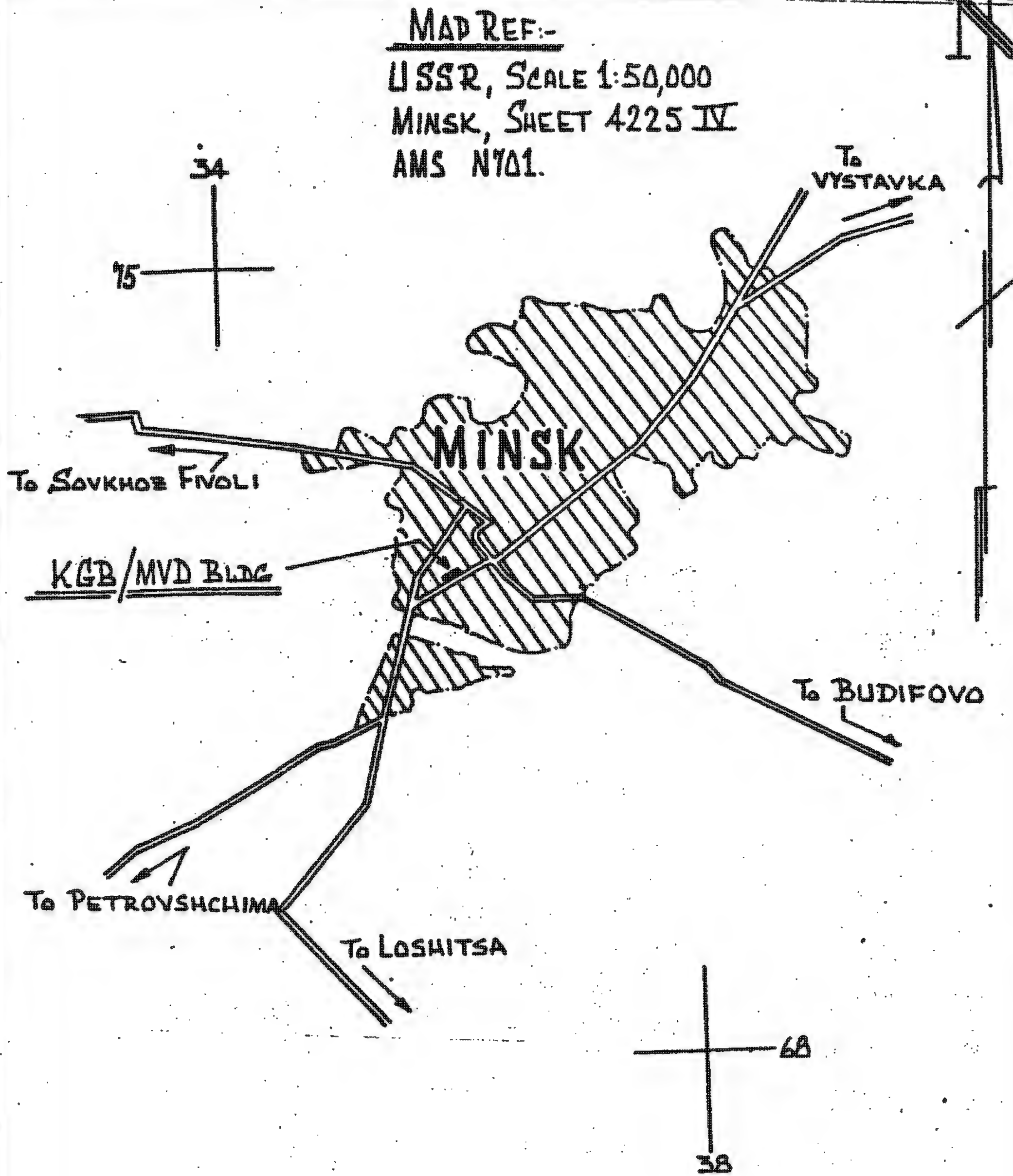


Figure 1 (C) Location of KGB/MVD Building in MINSK, USSR

Map: MINSK, USSR, Edition 1, AMS Series N 701, Sheet 4225 IV
Scale: 1:50,000

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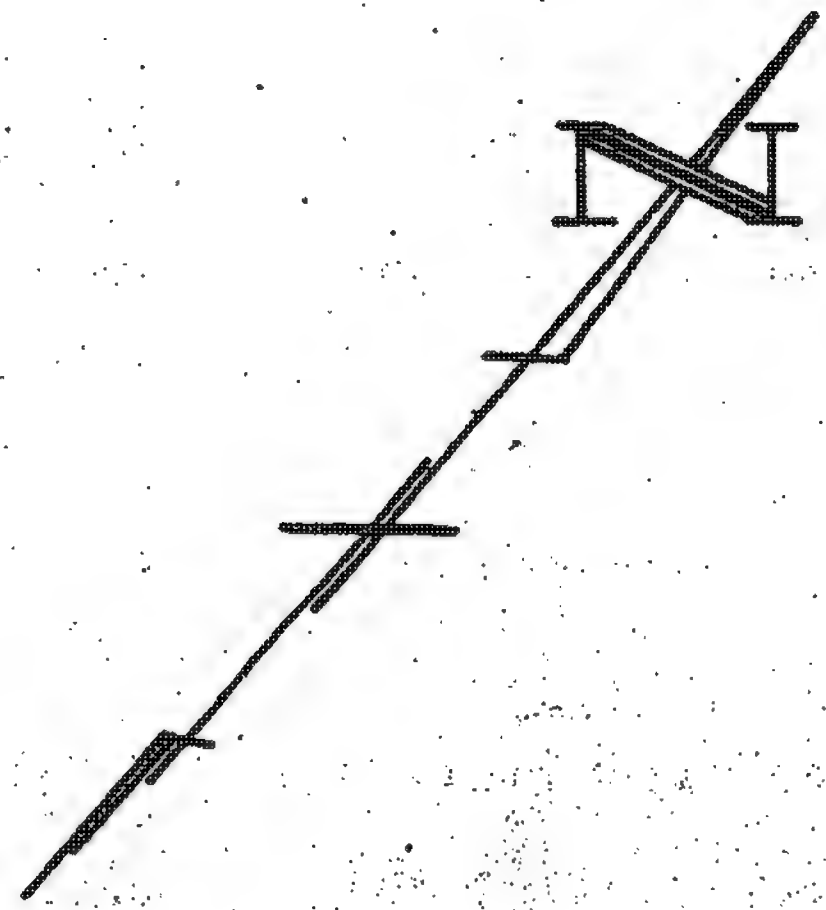
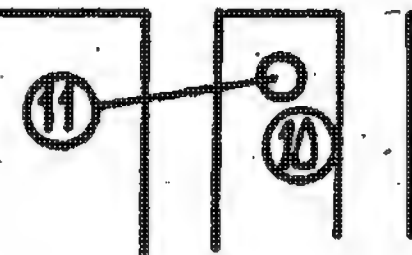
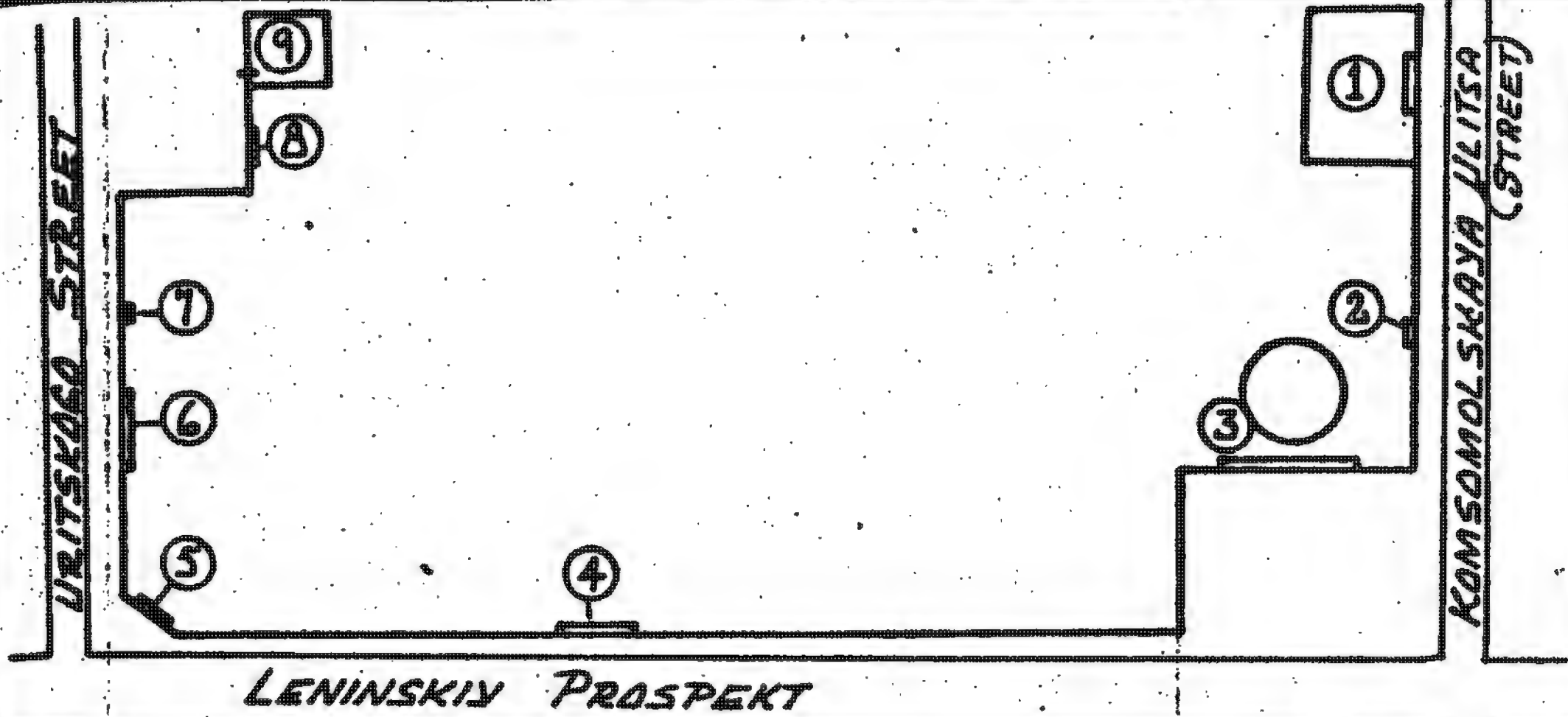


Figure 2 (C) Layout of KGB/MVD Building in MINSK, USSR

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Legend to Figure 2

1. Club known as the Dzerzhinskiy club (formerly a courthouse)
2. Entrance
3. Main entrance to the KGB Section
4. Gate
5. MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs for BSSR) section
6. Gate
7. Entrance to the MVD
8. Entrance waiting room
9. Clinic for MVD members only
10. Highway divider
11. Bus and streetcar station Dzerzhinskiy; streetcars 1,2,5,6,8 stop here

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BELORUSSIAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM--The latest plenum of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Court drew the courts' attention to, among other things, the need to step up the struggle against economic speculators. I.P. Pastrevich, Belorussian SSR prosecutor, A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice, A.A. Zdanovich, Belorussian SSR minister of justice, and A.A. Klimovskoy, Belorussian SSR minister of internal affairs, participated in the plenum's work. [Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 72 p 4 L]

The following attend the 7 April Session of the Sixth Republic Rally of Belorussian MVD Personnel:

KUZ'MIN, A. T., Sec CC CP BSSR,
 —SHKUNDICH, V. M., Dep Min of Internal Affairs BSSR,
 ZAZULIN, A. M., Chief Otdel for Political and Educational Work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs USSR,
 KLIMOV, I. F., Dep Chmn Pres Sup Sov BSSR,
 SOKOLOVSKIY, A. A., Sec CC Komsomol BSSR,
 KLIMOVSKOY, A. A., Min of Internal Affairs BSSR.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 8 Apr 72, p 3, cols 3-6 (6)

BELORUSSIAN MVD RALLY--Internal affairs organ workers, like all Soviet people, are preparing for the USSR jubilee. Through selfless labor they are striving to fulfill the 24th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of strengthening law and order. The work of the sixth republican rally of excellent workers in the services of the Belorussian internal affairs organs and subdivisions, which opened on 6 April in Minsk, was devoted to this matter. A.A. Klimovskiy, Belorussian internal affairs minister and internal affairs service general second rank, delivered a report "The results of the work of the republic's internal affairs organs for 1971 and the tasks of excellent workers and all personnel in further intensifying the struggle against crime and maintaining public order in the light of the 24th CPSU Congress decisions and in greeting the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner." [Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Apr 72 p 1 L]

BOBKOV, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH, Dep Chief Directorate of the Labor and Corrections Institutions MVD BSSR, receives Honorary Certificate of the Pres Sup Sov BSSR on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 15 Jun 73, p 3, col 1 (1)

III. 26 Jul 73

J 3

USSR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

BELORUSSIAN LEADER URGES PRESERVATION OF STATE SECRETS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Jul 73 pp 2-3 L

[Article by Lt Gen Ya. Nikulkin, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers
KGB: "Political Vigilance Is Our Weapon"]

[Excerpts] The USSR state border. One September day in 1972 an automobile approached the Brest checkpoint, its tires making a soft swishing sound on the asphalt. The automobile contained Richard Simpson and David Harrison, English students visiting the Soviet Union as tourists. The normal border formalities--checking documents and searching baggage--began. But then for some reason the travelers became agitated. This did not escape the border guards' attention. On closer examination a special secret compartment was found to contain 198 copies of anti-Soviet writings which, the Englishmen explained, they were to distribute in the USSR on the instructions of a certain subversion center in London. Quite naturally, these "tourists" were refused permission to enter our country. They were turned away from the door to the Soviet Union.

This was frustrated an attempt at a subversive act which was a variety of the ideological subversion conducted by the imperialist states' secret services against the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

Experience shows that, as a rule, enemy subversive activity is stepped up at the time of noteworthy events and historic dates in the life of the Soviet state. This was the case last year, when the Soviet people celebrated the glorious golden jubilee of the world's first multinational socialist state.

During the Soviet people's jubilee year the enemies of communism stepped up their hostile activity against the USSR and the entire socialist community and did everything possible to undermine the Soviet Union's authority and weaken its influence on the course of world development.

If one looks back over the glorious path of heroic victories and achievements traveled by the Soviet state it is not difficult to perceive that all this has occurred in a situation of uncompromising class struggle on various fronts--political, economic, and ideological.

In our day world social developments is characterized by the acute struggle between the two opposed systems--socialist and capitalist. This is a class struggle reflecting the historical process of the transition from capitalism to socialism and it encompasses all the main fields of the life of society--the economy, politics, ideology, and culture. The imperialist bourgeoisie has utilized and continues to utilize all available methods and means in its confrontation with socialism. The secret services are given a special place in subversive activity. Certain imperialist powers' intelligence services exert a considerable influence on their states' foreign policy. Bourgeois intelligence agencies have the task of obtaining information on the military and economic potential of the USSR and its armed forces, the domestic situation inside the Soviet Union, and its latest achievements in the scientific and technical fields.

The need to preserve state secrets is of particular significance under present-day conditions. V.I. Lenin taught the communists and all Soviet people to strictly keep party and state secrets. [paragraph continues]

III. 26 Jul 73

J 4

US. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Back in March 1918, when the Seventh Party Congress was discussing the resolution "On War and Peace," Vladimir Ilich said: "...We find ourselves in conditions under which military secrets are becoming very important major issues for the Russian Republic" (Volume 36 page 41). These instructions from Lenin are just as relevant today, when enemy intelligence services are attempting to conduct total espionage in the socialist countries, resorting to diverse insidious subterfuges from agents penetrating to our secrets to obtaining the information they need by deduction from talks with Soviet people. Particular attention is devoted to the extraction of scientific and technical information from our scientists during various international congresses, symposiums, and exhibitions and also during private meetings with Soviet specialists. Acting on instructions from their intelligence services, certain Western scientists strive to obtain secret information from Soviet scientists under the pretext of "a common interest in science."

Soviet people are standing vigilantly on guard over state secrets. But it is impossible to avoid noting that we sometimes encounter instances of indifference or even carelessness. Individual citizens, forgetting the enemy's desire for intelligence and wishing to display their own knowledge, blurt our important state secrets, inflicting definite harm on our motherland's interests. The great Russian writer Saltykov-Shchedrin once wrote the following about this category of people: "There are people incapable of keeping to themselves any single thought that comes into their head or any piece of news heard from somebody else. They cannot rest until they have blurted everything out, that is, until they have told at least five separate people what they know." This carelessness must be resolutely combated. Every Soviet person, and particularly those with access to secrets, should constantly remember that so long as imperialist states and their intelligence agencies exist, it is necessary in all places and at all times to strictly preserve state and party secrecy so that any lacunae which enemy intelligence services could exploit are firmly sealed. The essence of the apt folk expression "a blabbermouth is a real find for a spy" should be firmly grasped by all our citizens.

The imperialist states' ruling circles assign a considerable role in the implementation of their subversive plans to ideological subversion as one of the sharpest weapons in the class struggle against the socialist countries. This is expressed in practical terms in agitprop or intelligence organization actions, undertakings, and operations aimed at undermining socialism from within and discrediting the socialist system and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the eyes of peoples throughout the world.

Enemy propaganda levels particular attacks against the CPSU--the most authoritative and influential force in the communist movement. The enemies of communism rabidly attack our party for refusing to budge from positions of principle and confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of building a communist society.

The imperialists stubbornly attempt to attack the Soviet people's moral principles and most sacred feelings--their love for the homeland and their native communist party and its Leninist Central Committee. They want to shake our faith in the nature and correctness of the great cause for which we are fighting, prevent Soviet people being reared in the spirit of patriotism and ideological-political and moral stanchness, and thereby brake the Soviet people's victorious movement toward communism. The practical recommendations of Alard Von (Shakk), a West German "specialist" in psychological operations, are not without interest here. [paragraph continues]

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Let us cite these: "Utilizing all modern propaganda media and skillful means of psychological struggle, our morality and ideology must be implanted in the social awareness of the countries in the communist camp: Exploiting national differences, religious prejudices, and human weaknesses--female vanity, envy, the desire for luxuries--it is necessary to develop indifference toward the communist leadership's objectives. Economic, moral, and other flaws must be mercilessly exposed in order to arouse the population to passive resistance and sabotage."

These "recommendations" confirm once again Lenin's tenet to the effect that "when the bourgeoisie's ideological influence on the workers declines or is undermined or weakened, the bourgeoisie has always and everywhere resorted to the most desperate lies and slander and will continue to do so" (Volume 25, page 352).

Imperialist propaganda is attempting by every means to discredit the CPSU's national policy and awaken nationalist prejudices in the Soviet people's minds. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in the report to the 24th CPSU Congress, it is precisely on nationalist trends, particularly those which take the form of anti-Sovietism, that bourgeois ideologists are now gambling most enthusiastically in the struggle against socialism and the communist movement. The enemy utilizes a broad arsenal of propaganda and technical means to conduct ideological subversion. The press, radio, and television--everything is mobilized to deceive people and slander socialism, the communist party, and its policy. For this purpose the imperialist states' secret services and ideological centers make active use of scientific, technical, and cultural ties with the Soviet Union.

Our country hospitably opens its doors wide to foreign citizens wishing to acquaint themselves with the life of Soviet people and to see the architectural treasures and ancient and modern cultural monuments of the peoples of the USSR. It is precisely for these purposes that the overwhelming majority of foreigners come to our country. By acquainting themselves with the achievements of the land of the Soviets and with our reality they become convinced with their own eyes of the falsity of bourgeois propaganda and, as a rule, react rapturously to all they see. Many of our guests speak about this in conversations with Soviet people and bear testimony to it in written comments.

Here, for example, is a comment by Englishmen David Hayes: "Personally, I find that Russia is the most beautiful of all the countries I have visited. The people with whom I have met and spoken have been very pleasant, amiable, and affectionated. I now have a better understanding of what socialism is, and it has impressed me greatly."

Unfortunately, not all Soviet citizens come to us with good intentions. There are cases where some of them try, on the instructions of the enemy's special services and ideological centers, to bring anti-Soviet literature into the Soviet Union, to exert a harmful influence on individual citizens, and to secure secret information of interest to an enemy. Soviet citizens temporarily traveling to capitalist countries become objects of special attention for the enemy. There, as a rule, they are subjected to intensive anti-Soviet indoctrination, and various provocations against them with the aim of inducing them not to return to the motherland and enlisting individual gullible people to perform spy missions are not excluded.

In order to blunt the Soviet people's political vigilance our class enemies frequently camouflage their ideological sabotage with a veil of "benevolence" and "concern" to improve the state of affairs in socialist society and with the desire to help with "good advice." [paragraph continues]

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But if one delves more deeply into the essence of this "advice" and "concern," it is not hard to notice that it is all used by the enemy's desire to morally corrupt the Soviet people and contaminate them with indifference to politics and with Philistine peevishness.

But however much the enemy may strive to undermine Soviet society from within and however it may endeavor to hinder the victorious dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas in the world, all its attempts are doomed to failure because these aspirations are opposed by the communist ideological conviction of the Soviet people and active builders of communism and by the vital capacity of communist ideology.

As a result of liquidating the exploiter classes and building a developed socialist society here, the social base for the existence and development of bourgeois ideology has completely vanished. The Marxist-Leninist world outlook has become firmly established and rules undivided in our society. The Soviet people are united by international friendship and their common high aims of building communism. At the same time, it would be wrong to overlook the hostile activities of imperialist states and think that the tremendous bourgeois machine of lies and slander is idling. The facts testify that individual politically and morally unstable Soviet citizens-- particularly those whose consciousness still preserves survivals from the past-- fall for the bait of ideological saboteurs and commit antisocial deeds.

Hence the need for a most resolute and uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology and its hostile influence on the working masses. "...The question is only as follows: bourgeois or socialist ideology," V.I. Lenin wrote. "There is no middle path... therefore, any belittling of socialist ideology, any divergence from it thereby means the strengthening of bourgeois ideology." "...We must tirelessly struggle against any bourgeois ideology, in whatever fashionable and brilliant dress it may clothe itself" (vol 6, pp 39-40, 269).

Following the great leader's behests, the Communist Party, proceeding from the theses of Marxism-Leninism, wages a persistent and consistent struggle against bourgeois ideology and boldly and decisively exposes all the intrigues of imperialism and its apologists. The party actively educates CPSU members and all working people in a spirit of high Soviet patriotism, indefatigable political vigilance, and an implacable attitude toward all kinds of bourgeois and revisionist views.

Our motherland is now marching with confident steps toward communism. The building of the new society is successfully being implemented in the other countries of the socialist community. The communist, workers, and national liberation movement is growing throughout the world. The preservation and strengthening of peace is the chief problem of our time exercising the minds of mankind. Guided by the principle formulated by V.I. Lenin of peaceful coexistence between states with different socio-political systems, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are steadily and consistently pursuing a foreign policy aimed at preventing wars, effecting complete and general disarmament, and insuring peace and friendship between the peoples. Our party's April plenum, which considered the question of the CPSU Central Committee's international activities in implementing the 24th Party Congress decisions, is new confirmation of this.

The practical implementation of the peace program elaborated by the 24th CPSU Congress, is yielding tremendously fruitful results.

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The visits by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the FRG and the United States and also his meetings with G. Pompidou, president of France, concentrated in themselves, as at a focal point, a radical improvement in the international atmosphere. A still greater thaw has arrived in relations between East and West.

All this, however, must not serve us as grounds for complacency and indifference. It would be wrong to believe that, in connection with the certain relaxation of international tension and the prospects for improved cooperation between the socialist and capitalist states, our ideological opponents will cease or at least reduce their subversive activities. On the contrary, knowing the nature of imperialism, we must expect its special services and ideological centers to continue to try still more actively to use various forms of international communication for purposes hostile to socialism and communism.

In his report at the joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow on 21 December 1972 Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "The CPSU proceeded and now proceeds from the premise that the class struggle of the two systems--capitalist and socialist--in the sphere of economics, politics, and, of course, ideology will continue. It cannot be otherwise for the world outlook and class aims of socialism and capitalism are opposed and irreconcilable."

This is why the further raising of the Soviet people's political vigilance and the strengthening of concern to safeguard the security of the land of the Soviets remain one of the most important tasks to modern times.

Political vigilance is a powerful weapon in the struggle against our adversaries' hostile intrigues. It is expressed, above all, in the ability to opportunely expose the enemies of the socialist motherland, however skillfully they may disguise themselves and to whatever perfidious means and methods they may resort.

Revolutionary vigilance must not be considered in isolation. It is indissolubly linked with and manifests itself in organic unity with the other moral and political qualities of the Soviet person--his vivifying Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, profound devotion to his motherland and the Communist Party, high consciousness and ideological conviction, organization and discipline, and burning hatred for the enemies of communism. At the same time, the displaying of vigilance means implacability toward all kinds of shortcomings and struggle against the slightest digression from conscientious execution of the Soviet laws.

At the same time, political vigilance has nothing in common with suspiciousness and mistrust or with the fanning of spymania, as is widely practiced in capitalist states.

Of course, high moral and political qualities do not come of their own accord. They are inculcated in the members of our society in the process of daily educational work. This determines the need to strengthen the working people's ideological and political education in the spirit of the CPSU program and the 24th Party Congress decisions and in the spirit of the great, all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism and of indefatigable revolutionary vigilance.

And the more conscientious every Soviet person is and the higher his political vigilance, the more reliably the security of our glorious socialist motherland will be insured.

MAZUR, SERGEY AKIMOVICH, Dep Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs Ex Comm of 'the Gomel' Oblast Soviet of Workers Deputies, receives Honorary Certificate of the Pres Sup Sov BSSR on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 5 Oct 73, p 3, col 1 (1)

ZYRIN, MIKHAIL IVANOVICH, Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs Vitebsk Oblast Ex Comm, receives an Honorary Certificate of the Sup Sov BSSR on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 16 Oct 73, p 1, cols 1 and 2 (1)

FEDOROV, M. , Col and Chief Belorussian Transport Militia Otdel MVD BSSR, is author of an article on the work of the transport militia.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 1 Nov 73, p 4, cols 4-6 (1)

SHKUNDICH, V. M., Dep Min of Internal Affairs BSSR and Gen Internal Service Third Rank, addresses group of young militiamen.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 2 Nov 73, p 3, cols 1 and 2 (1)

The following attend a rally of outstanding Minsk militiamen held on 9 Feb:

PISKAREV, V. A., Chief Directorate of Internal Affairs Minsk City Ex Comm,
LOMAKO, A. N., Chief Otdel for Internal Affairs Frunzenskiy Rayon Ex Comm,
CHEMENEV, M. I., Chief Otdel of the Central Rayon Comm MVD,
BOBROVICH, M. V., Senior Inspector Otdel for Internal Affairs Leninskiy Rayon Ex Comm.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 10 Feb 74, p 1, cols 7 and 8 (4)

USSR Mil/RU

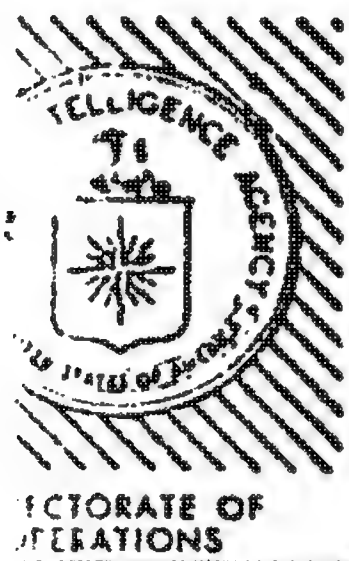
KHUDYEV, I. , Chief State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, Directorate of Internal Affairs, Minsk City Ex Comm, is author of an article on traffic safety.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 7 Apr 74, p 4, cols 4-6 (1)

USSR Mil/RU

SASIM, V. , Chief Director, State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate MVD BSSR and Col Militia, is author of an article on traffic safety.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 3 Aug 74, p 2, cols 2-6 (1)



Intelligence Information Report

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SECRET

REPORT NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Belorussian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 22 May 1974

1973

SUBJECT MVD Units in Minsk

Syelo Russia

FIELD NO.

ABSTRACT

Summary: The report includes the locations and brief descriptions of MVD units, their FPNs, tasks, and training activities. Particular attention is given to the 362nd Operational Motorized Rifle Regiment. End of Summary.

1. In early 1973, the headquarters of the 43rd MVD Escort Division, FPN 3204 or 3214, was located in Minsk. Major General (fnu) *R o d i n*, a Russian of about 60 years of age, commanded the division, which included the following regiments:

- a. 362nd Operational Motorized Rifle Regiment, whose military address was Minsk 1, FPN 3214.
- b. 345th Escort Regiment, FPN 7434, also stationed in Minsk.
- c. Escort Regiment, FPN 7404, stationed in Baranovichi [53-08N, 26-92E].

2. The 362nd Regiment, commanded by Colonel (fnu) *Z y m c h e n - k o*, consisted of seven companies. Its barracks were located in an area between Moskovskaya and Budysheskaya streets. The regiment in Baranovichi, commanded by Colonel (fnu) *S h a p i r o*, consisted of 15 companies and was considered the largest in Belorussia.

3. MVD tasks included the following:

- a. Assisting police units in maintaining public order by taking part in police patrols in public places.

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b. Fighting enemy sabotage and intelligence units, the enemy being the United States.

c. Guarding installations of national importance.

d. Guarding and escorting valuable shipments.

4. In the summer of 1971, training in fighting enemy sabotage and intelligence units was held. The soldiers were told that the enemy was liable to paradrop groups of 12 men, each an expert in a certain field, such as signals, weapons operation, sabotage and explosives. These experts would serve as instructors for hostile elements on Soviet territory and would organize and instruct groups, each of which could be expanded to units of 1000 men. The hostile elements in the Soviet Union consisted of former collaborators with the Nazis during World War II, nationalists, criminals and ordinary malcontents. The practical training was conducted according to the following assignments:

a. Capturing a bunker in the forest and the three saboteurs who used the bunker as their base. The soldiers used dogs and tear gas in order to capture the saboteurs alive.

b. Spotting the place of rendezvous between the rezident and his local contacts.

c. Searching the forest and capturing the hiding saboteurs.

d. Enclosing the area in which the saboteurs were hiding.

The training was held in the forest between the towns of Raakov [Rakov, 53-58N, 27-03E] and Zaslaviye [Zaslav] [54-00N, 27-17E] in Belorussia.

5. The 362nd Regiment included seven companies with 92-93 men in each. The 1st and 3rd companies were housed in a four-story building which formerly housed the Ministry for Public Security (which dates back to the 1930's). The task of the 1st Platoon, headed by Captain (fnu) Z a y a, was to maintain public order, and the soldiers performed patrol duties with the local militia. The standard weapon of the unit's soldiers was an automatic Kalashnikov rifle. Each section, consisting of seven soldiers and a sergeant, was armed with a light machinegun and a grenade launcher. Snipers in each platoon were equipped with a number of heavy machineguns. The units were equipped with vehicles and communications instruments. Besides the weapons for every day use, the unit had weapons' stores for special operations. These stores also contained APCs. Another store for times of war had the regiment's heavy weapons, including light tanks and antitank weapons. This store was located in Dzerzhinsk [53-41N, 27-08E], south of Minsk. An emergency store, called Chas Che (H-Hour) by the soldiers, was located at the company's barracks. Large and small boxes in this store had this term written in print.

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6. The following subjects were included in the company training:

a. Capture of an escaped prisoner for which the sections were divided into groups of two, each carrying a picture of the escapee. The groups took up positions decided upon in advance in such places as airports, railroad stations, bus stations, theaters and restaurants. Each group had a place assigned to it at the entrance to the town. The groups conducted their search by public and private means of transportation.

b. Dispersing of demonstrations and riots in public places. For this assignment, the entire platoon was called up. In each platoon of the company, only two sections were used, while the third was held in reserve. Every section was equipped with a communications instrument carried by a soldier. In order to prevent the demonstrators from advancing, the soldiers lined up in front of them at arms length from one another. The other units broke up the demonstrators into smaller groups, sealed off the focuses of the demonstration and removed the people responsible as quickly as possible.

7. An MVD company was active during the disaster at the radio plant in Minsk, when about 300 people, mainly women, were killed in a cave in. It also participated in the platoon's activities in Autumn 1971 when finished gas tanks exploded in the gas plant. The platoon sealed off the plant in order to prevent people from approaching the place. The explosions continued for several days. The number of casualties at the time of the explosion were few.

8. In 1970, an MVD company was called up and transferred to Astrakhan where a cholera epidemic had broken out. The company was to seal off the town and prevent its inhabitants from escaping, as well as to disperse demonstrations. During national celebrations in May and October, all leaves were cancelled and the soldiers are not allowed to leave barrack premises.

9. A gas called Kipa cheromukha (sic) was used in certain cases, but only on orders of the regimental commander.

10. Field Dissemination: None.

USSR Mi1/RU

ZNAK, M. , Sr Inspector MVD BSSR, is author of an article on fire hazards.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 4 Aug 74, p 4, cols 2-5 (1)

USSR Mi1/RU

ARTEM'YEV, N. , Chief Otdel Directorate State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, MVD BSSR, is author of an article on traffic safety.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 14 Aug 74, p 4, cols 1-6 (1)

DEREVYANKO, A., Associate, Min of Internal Affairs BSSR, is the author of a brief article on the operations of militia. He identifies BOBINKO, Petr Ustinovich, Lt Militia, Passport Otdel, Adm of Internal Affairs, Vitebsk oblispolkom.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 1 Nov 74, p 4, col 5 (2)

SAZANKOV, S., Col Militia; Chief, Administration BSSR, Min of Internal Affairs BSSR, is the author of an article discussing the operations of the Mozyrskiy station of law and order.

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Mar 75 (1)

USSR/MILITARY

9 Apr 75

An ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet BSSR of 9 Apr 75 states that USIKOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich, Chief, Administration of Internal Affairs, Gomel'skiy Oblispolkom, was awarded presidium's testimonial for his long and distinguished service and in connection with his fiftieth birthday.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSEIYA in Russian 10 Apr 75 (1)

USSR/M11/RU

KLIMOVSKOY, A., Min, Internal Affairs BSSR, comments in an article on the operations of republic's militia and identifies the following:
SELIVONCHIK, V. A., Chief, Otdeleniye BKHSS, Oktyabr'skiy ROVD,
VASILYUK, A. G., Maj Militia; Dep Chief, Baranovichskiy ROVD, Brest oblast,
YEDNACH, V. M., Lt Militia, Investigator, Baranovichskiy ROVD, Brest oblast,
FILIPPOVICH, P. V., Jr Lt Militia; State Motor Vehicle Inspector, Baranovichskiy ROVD, Brest oblast,
KREMENOVSKIY, I. I., MSgt Militia; Highway Inspector, Baranovichskiy ROVD, Brest oblast.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 8 Nov 74, p 3, col 1

(6)

BYKOV, N. R., Col, Dep Chief, Belorussian Transport Militia, Min of Internal Affairs BESSR, is identified in an article on militia operations.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 75

(1)

USSR Mi1/RU

GERASIMENKO, A. , Sr Lt Militia, Gomel',
~~SHKUNDICH, V. M.~~, Dep Min of Internal Affairs BSSR, were identified in
an article dealing with a complaint regarding the work of the
militia.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 25 Apr 74, p 2, col 8

(2)

USSR Mil/RU

ZHUK, P. , Dep Min of Internal Affairs BSSR,
SASIM, V. , Chief Directorate, State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, MVD
BSSR, are co-authors of an article on traffic safety.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 3 Oct 74, p 3, cols 6-8 (2)

ZHUK, P., Dep Min, Internal Affairs BSSR, comments in an article on crime and
law.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 9 Feb 75, p 2, col 5 (1)

ZHUK, P., Dep Min, Internal Affairs BSSR, comments in an article on some
statistics regarding motor vehicle accidents.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 75 (1)

USSR Mil/RU

TIMOSHENKO, I. , First Dep Min of Internal Affairs BSSR and Maj Gen Militia, is author of an article on crime prevention.

Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 12 Jul 74, p 2, cols 6-8 (1)

KOTUNOV, P., Dep Chief, Administration of Administrative Service of Militia,
Min of Internal Affairs BSSR, comments on some problems related to further
strengthening of the passport system.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 Mar 75

(1)

S E C R E T

12 May 1977
Edw 9/2-1/2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: KGB Personalities in the Minsk area

SOURCE : [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFORMATION: 1972-76

1. The KGB building in Minsk is on Leninskiy prospekt. There is another entrance at ulitsa Volodarskogo 2. The building occupies an entire city block and has its own prison within this area.

2. AKSENOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich. Born in 1948 in Minsk. He lives at the House of Scientific Workers, prospekt Lenina, Apt. 12, Minsk. He is 168 cm. tall, has a solid build (he is a former gymnast), blond hair, hazel eyes, and a soft-looking face with prominent red veins. When conversing, he has the habit of looking downward and then suddenly raising his eyes to look up. Source does not consider him to be particularly intelligent but rather as having a "crafty, peasant approach to life."

A. AKSENOV is the son of Aleksandr Mikiforovich AKSENOV, a member of the Central Committee and Second Secretary of the Belorussian CP. This makes the father the second highest ranking Party official in the Belorussian SSR. He has been characterized as a ruthless careerist. The mother is a physician who no longer practices.

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B. AKSENOV's wife is Tat'yana nee KONDRAKOVA, born in 1950 or 1951, in Dzerzhinsk-on-Volga. The father had wanted Anatoliy to marry the daughter of another member of the Belorussian CC, Aleksey Alekseyevich SMIRNOV, and this has caused much conflict between father and son, in addition to that already generated by the son's heavy drinking and his frequently getting into trouble when drunk. AKSENOV is afraid of his father. In order to curry favor with her father-in-law, AKSENOV's wife reports episodes of her husband's drunken behavior to him. The younger AKSENOVs fight frequently and separate from time to time; at the time of the source's departure they were living apart. The wife is materialistic and takes advantage of her husband's position. She deals frequently on the black market.

C. They have a daughter, Galina, born in 1973 in Minsk. AKSENOV has a brother who works for the CC, CPSU in Moscow, and a sister.

D. AKSENOV attended Minsk Middle School 24 together with source, graduating in 1966. He graduated from the French Department of the Minsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages in 1972, after which, on his father's insistence, he enrolled in a KGB school (apparently in Minsk), graduating as a lieutenant in 1973.

E. He has since been working as an operations officer (operupolnomochenny) in the Operations Department (Operativnyy otdel or operotdel) of the KGB in Minsk. His first assignment was at the Yubileynaya Hotel, followed by the Turist Hotel, and at present he is responsible for the Yubileynaya Hotel. He holds the rank of senior lieutenant.

F. After becoming a KGB officer, AKSENOV continued to associate with the source and other classmates, and through him the source met a number of other KGB officers and was able to learn something about certain KGB operations in the Minsk area.


 → BORICH?
 3. BORICH, Yuriy (pnu). Born in about 1950. He is the son of a KGB general (fnu). BORICH is app. 180 cm. tall, thin, has light hair which he parts on the left side. He is

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a quiet person. He plays the guitar. He and his wife are both graduates of the Minsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages. He speaks German and English. BORICH was on assignment in The Netherlands (for the KGB, the Source thinks), had returned to Minsk but was scheduled to return to The Netherlands just before the Source's departure.

4. CHISTYY, Fedor (pnu). Born in about 1949. He is tall (182 cm.), heavy-set, has blond hair and deeply set eyes. The source describes him as clumsy, with a crude-looking face, and as "stupid but crafty". He is a graduate of the Minsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages and was an informer while a student there. CHISTYY served in the Army. He is a KGB officer, he works with AKSENOV (see paragraph 1) in the Operations Department. He is a heavy drinker and smoker.

5. GURIY (fnu, pnu) is 173 cm. tall, burly, and has a face, according to Source, which resembles that of a bulldog. He is a KGB major, works in the Minsk KGB Operations Department, and serves as the overseer (kurator) of the Minsk Motel, which is about 11 miles to the west of the city.

6. LAPSHOV, Vladimir (pnu). Born in about 1946. He is short (166 cm.), heavy-set, looks like a boxer, has short hair, blue eyes, and a birthmark on the left side of his face. He has a penetrating gaze.

A. He was formerly a black marketeer. He is a construction engineer, he has been to Iran but now works in Moscow (he is originally from Minsk). Source suspects that LAPSHOV may be KGB on the basis of an incident when he was stopped by the militia for speeding. He showed some sort of identification which prompted the militiaman to salute him and let him go.

B. He is married to the daughter of cosmonaut Pavel Ivanovich BELYAYEV, who died on 10 January 1970. LAPSHOV likes to dress well and is considered by Source to be a show-off.

7. MOLOCHKO, Viktor Nikolayevich. Born in about 1946, he is the son of the Minister of Trade of the Belorussian SSR, Nikolay Petrovich MOLOCHKO. Viktor MOLOCHKO at present is a lieutenant in the KGB Operations Department (Operotdel). He is short, fat, has dark hair, is married and has children.

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8. MOROZ (fnu, pnu), works for the KGB. He has been in Africa on assignment, possibly with military or economic aid, and has published a work on Africa. MOROZ always moves in KGB circles. He is married to the daughter of a lieutenant general (general leytenant), who commands an Army. He is short (about 167 cm.) has bulging eyes, a short neck, and looks "like a toad." He owns a new model Volga, a sensation in Minsk, as only a few of these cars per year, are allocated for civilian purchase.

9. NIKULKIN, Yakov Prokop'yevich. Is a lieutenant general (general leytenant) in the KGB and head of the Belorussian SSR KGB. He is a friend of Aleksandr Nikiforovich AKSENOV (see paragraph 1).

10. POKHIN, Aleksandr (pnu). Is a retired KGB major, was formerly a deputy chief of the Minsk KGB Operotdel and an immediate superior of Anatoliy AKSENOV. POKHIN's daughter, Lyudmila, is a graduate of the Minsk State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages and is a friend of the Source.

11. SECHEYKO, Vladimir (pnu). Born in about 1946. He was the only person who graduated from a KGB school (apparently in Minsk) with the rank of junior lieutenant, because of his bad behavior. He was later expelled from the KGB for excessive drinking and now works at the meteorological station in Minsk. His wife's name is Tamara.

12. SAZANOVICH (fnu, pnu). Is a KGB colonel, Chief of the Special Department (Osobyi otdel) of the Belorussian SSR KGB. SAZANOVICH interrogated a black marketeer, a friend of the Source.

13. SURGANOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich. Born about 1945. Is a KGB officer. He is a graduate of the Physics Department of the Belorussian State University. His father is Fedor Anisimovich SURGANOV, Chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet. Yevgeniy SURGANOV is about 190 cm. tall, blond, of medium build, attractive. His left shoulder is noticeably lower than the right. He likes to drink.

14. ZENOVICH (fnu, pnu). He is a a Captain in the Belorussian KGB, was responsible for Philharmonic Orchestra but has been replaced. His wife's name is Svetlana, she was born in 1950. They have a daughter, Anna, born 8 March 1972. At present ZENOVICH is learning to drive a bus. Interviewer's Comment: This possibly indicates that ZENOVICH may have been fired from the KGB.

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